

While much of Mr. Sonosky's work with Congress focused on righting past wrongs, an equal part of his work has resulted in legislation that will protect Indian rights for generations to come. Through his efforts, Federal law that had previously allowed States to assume jurisdiction over certain matters on Indian reservations were amended to expressly require tribal consent prior to application of State jurisdiction. And most significantly, when limitations contained in the statutes governing Federal court jurisdiction effectively barred Indian tribes from invoking that forum to vindicate federally protected rights, Mr. Sonosky successfully pushed for legislation that today vests the Federal courts with jurisdiction to adjudicate any claim brought by an Indian tribe.

The honor of the Nation with regard to our obligations to Indian people has been well served by Mr. Sonosky. We will miss him dearly.

#### THE CONNECTING LINE

#### HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 22, 1997*

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, those who think the investigation into the scandals surrounding the Clinton White House are sadly mistaken if they dismiss it as a merely partisan attack.

The New York Times has never been known as a mouthpiece for the Republican Party, and could not be accused of aiding or abetting such partisanship. All the more significant, then, is the Tuesday column by A.M. Rosenthal, entitled "The Connecting Line."

The "connecting" is done to the bewildering and seemingly unconnected scandals, and establishes a common theme.

That common theme, Mr. Speaker, is the manipulation of the United States by the People's Republic of China, and the extent to which the actions of the Clinton administration made that manipulation possible. The column is a must-read for anyone who still thinks, and dares to claim, that this scandal is only about campaign finance reform.

Mr. Speaker, there is no reason why preparation should not be made for the consideration of impeachment of the President, a suggestion I do not make lightly.

I place the Rosenthal column in today's RECORD.

[From the New York Times, July 22, 1997]

#### THE CONNECTING LINE

(By A.M. Rosenthal)

In just one day last week three stories were reported that told of the stunning successes the Chinese Politburo has achieved in manipulating America and diminishing it as a credible political player in the Far East.

Americans can find similar stories almost every day in their press. But American journalism, like American diplomacy and politics, has failed to show the clear line that connects the stories. And historically—meaning from tomorrow deep into the next century—that failure can be the Politburo's biggest triumph of all.

One story dealt with China's plan to influence the American Presidential race and how President Clinton insisted that the agent of Beijing's chief overseas economic commercial partner be given a role in the campaign.

This agent, John Huang, received regular C.I.A. briefings. If the White House does not understand that anything interesting the C.I.A. told him found its way through his Indonesian masters to their Beijing partners, it would be obscene self-delusion amounting to dereliction of duty.

Another story was about the growing worry in Congress that U.S. intelligence has not kept track of how China's increasing military and political power affect America. The house has called for a report within a year. It appropriated \$5 million to hire academics to help our multi-billion-dollar intelligence machinery.

The third story told of how the dissident movement has been crushed in China. The Communists got a free hand when the Clinton Administration dropped human rights as a goal of its foreign policy. The Communist then had no worry about economic penalty for the torture and murder of Chinese guilt of trying to express themselves. So they set to work.

Just another human rights story. But the connecting line among all the successes of China is human rights. The line begins with President Clinton's decision in 1994 to renege on promises he had made to use economic pressure to help imprisoned Chinese and Tibetan dissidents.

Human rights for Chinese—the right to speak, write and worship as they choose—should be important in themselves to Americans. They should make us cherish and protect our own, inspire us to give a hand to those who have none.

The apologists for China sneer at all that. What are we, missionaries? They say Americans supporting human rights thirst for enemies after the Soviet breakup and select China for the role.

This is a knowing falsehood. The opposite is true. Like other police-state rulers, Chinese Communists live in fear of their people's desire for liberties. They see American democracy as the danger to the Communist Party, the inevitable enemy. They search out other dictatorships for help in damaging America.

That is why China sells nuclear technology to the likes of Iran. To weaken America—that is the connecting line in Politburo policy.

For Mr. Clinton, the decision to betray Chinese human rights was the beginning of the line to the other accommodations and appeasements that flowed from it. Could he have brought into his campaign a man useful only because of his links with China, direct or indirect, if he were still standing up to what the Communists were doing to dissidents?

The President's men, and women, walk the line with him. For career reasons, they pretended to believe his cynical fantasy that deserting human rights would somehow make the Communists improve human rights. They said straight-faced that it would also persuade the Politburo to safeguard America's security interests—no more sales of cruise missiles and nuclear technology to the Iranians of the world.

So when American intelligence did report those sales, the Administration whined a bit but accepted Beijing's insulting answer that it knew nothing about the sales. They expected Americans to believe even pistols could be exported from China without Beijing's approval.

Only one thing prevents Beijing from fully relishing its double victory over Chinese human rights and American's claims to international moral leadership.

Beijing has not yet stamped out one human rights struggle—the passion for freedom of worship. Yesterday the U.S. again acknowledged the persecution of Christians in

China. America's Government will try to remain detached. America's people may not.

#### HONORING COL. ROBERT J. COUGHLIN'S RETIREMENT FROM THE U.S. ARMY

#### HON. JAMES V. HANSEN

OF UTAH

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 22, 1997*

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to honor Col. Robert J. Coughlin, who is retiring in November from the U.S. Army, after many years of devoted service. Col. Robert J. Coughlin will officially retire on November 1, 1997, after 28 years of active service to the U.S. Army. He began his Army career shortly after graduating from Northeastern University, with a B.S. degree in chemical engineering, and marrying Kathy, his wife of over 28 years. In 1969, he was promoted to 1st Lt. and served as a chemical engineer and company commander at Pine Bluff Arsenal in Arkansas. In 1971, he was assigned to Fort Carson, CO, and was promoted to the rank of captain. In January 1973, the Coughlins moved to New Orleans where Captain Coughlin graduated from Tulane University with a masters degree in chemical engineering. After serving a tour in Germany, Major Coughlin attended the Naval Command and Staff College in Newport, RI, and went on to serve as a chemistry instructor at the U.S. Naval Academy. After serving as one of the best chemistry instructors in the armed services, Major Coughlin was sent to Fort McClellan, and promoted to the rank of Lt. Col. After his tour at McClellan, he and his family again moved to Germany, this time to the 1st Armored Division Headquarters located in Ansbach. During his second tour in Germany, he was selected to serve as the battalion commander at Fort McClellan in 1990. While serving at Fort McClellan, he was promoted to the rank of colonel, and selected to attend the Air War College in Montgomery, AL. He then served as the director of training at Fort McClellan before assuming his current command at the Deseret Chemical Depot, in Tooele, UT.

Colonel Coughlin commanded the Deseret Chemical Depot through a very difficult period and was personally responsible for its successful standup as a separate Army installation with an annual operating budget of over \$25 million. Through his hard work and dedication he earned an unprecedented high level of trust from local citizens, as well as State and local officials, overcoming great opposition to the start up of the first full-scale chemical demilitarization facility within CONUS. Under Colonel Coughlin's command the Tooele Chemical Demilitarization Facility has safely destroyed thousands of obsolete chemical weapons and over 1,000,000 pounds of chemical agent. His leadership was critical to ensuring high levels of emergency preparedness and the maximum safety of depot workers and the public from the risks associated with the chemical stockpile stored at the Deseret Chemical Depot.

Throughout his Army career, Colonel Coughlin has displayed unique abilities to manage and lead. Colonel Coughlin's leadership consistently earns the untiring trust of the